

plumage, I have yet to determine. The golden yellow crown patch was distinct as were the characteristic three toes. This particular stand of charred and dead pines is undoubtedly what is keeping him here all winter. Evidence of his search for the particular beetle that bores in the dead wood was on every side and the bark was stripped from many of the pines. He gave us several examples of his method of doing this; firmly secured to the tree by his toes and using the two prominent quill points of his black tail as a support, he would seize the edge of the bark with his long blunt bill and force head, bill, and bark down sideways until a considerable portion of the bark would break off. He also afforded a striking resemblance to a large knot, when with head drawn far back he "froze," — perhaps because of a nearby Hairy that had been working tree by tree nearer until he darted straight at Arctic trying to intimidate or dislodge him, but without success. Of us Arctic showed little or no fear either, for several vigorous kicks against the tree trunk failed to frighten him, while a stick thrown higher up in the same tree merely sent him to another one some ten or fifteen feet away where he resumed his work.

In Vol. XVII of 'The Auk' I note a record in the eastern part of Massachusetts for January 1899. The observer concludes his remarks with the statement: "This record must be pretty far south for this species, especially in such a mild and open winter." Why it is that this boreal bird was not driven south last year when we had one of the severest winters on record and chose this year instead, is one of the as yet unanswered questions pertaining to bird lore. The query uppermost in my mind is — Does the mild and open winter have anything to do with the appearance of the Arctic Three-toed Woodpecker along the southern border of his range?— AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

**Blue Jay Again in Jefferson Co., Colorado.**— In Vol. XXXIV, No. 2 of 'The Auk' I reported the occurrence of three Blue Jays (*Cyanocitta cristata cristata*) one and a half miles south of Broomfield, Colorado. These birds were very wild and it was impossible to get close enough to them to obtain a specimen. On October 27, 1918, I was more successful. On this date I was again startled by the cry of a Blue Jay coming from an apple tree beside a small patch of corn not far from our house. Securing my gun, I hurried to the spot and obtained the specimen, a female, which is before me as I write this article. She was unafraid and seemed perfectly at home beside this patch of corn.— A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

**Song of the Canada Jay.**— The note entitled "The Song of the Blue Jay," which was published in 'The Auk' for January, 1919, interests me much, and causes me to wonder if it is generally known that the Canada Jay possesses a true song also. The following extract from my notes, dated May 7, 1911, may be worth publishing in this connection.

"While walking through the woods between Long Swamp and the

Webster Road near the rear of the farm I met the first individual of this species (Canada Jay) that I had ever seen. He was not at all shy and I observed him for some time with my opera-glasses at a distance of about twenty feet. I also heard his song, which was quite pleasing and somewhat resembled that of the Catbird, though in this instance, at least, it was not so loud, apparently being uttered with closed bill. Besides this he uttered a disagreeable note similar to one of the scolding notes of the red squirrel."

This observation was made in the woodland on my father's farm, near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Although I have not infrequently observed Canada Jays in Nova Scotia since the date of this occurrence, I have never since then heard one of them utter any pleasing or musical notes, or anything which could be considered a song.—HARRISON F. LEWIS, *Quebec, P. Q.*

**Evening Grosbeak in New Jersey.**—On the 1919 Washington's Birthday field trip of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, to New Lisbon, N. J., a flock of 27 Evening Grosbeaks (*Hesperiphona vespertina vespertina*) were observed in the same trees where the birds were found on February 22, 1917. This occurrence is surprising since no others have been reported in this vicinity during the past winter and they have apparently not been common in the states to the northward.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*

**The Pine Grosbeak (*Pinicola enucleator leucura*) in Northwestern New Jersey.**—Through the kindness of Mr. Justus von Lengerke, I am able to record a flock of four Pine Grosbeaks seen by him at Stag Lake, Sussex Co., N. J., on February 9, 1919.

The birds, two of which were adult males, were observed at a distance of a few feet. Through previous acquaintance with the species they were at once recognized as Pine Grosbeaks.

That these birds seldom reach Sussex County is evident from the fact that, during a residence of many years at Stag Lake, Mr. von Lengerke had never before seen this species there.—W. DEW. MILLER, *American Museum of Natural History, New York City.*

**Early Occurrence of the Red-breasted Nuthatch in New Jersey.**—On July 18, 1918, I saw a Red-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*) in the Pitch Pines bordering Lily Lake, Cape May Point, N. J., at the southernmost extremity of the state. When first seen it was some distance away and I supposed for the moment that I had a straggling example of the Brown-headed species before me, which occurs regularly in southern Delaware, across the bay, but upon approaching I found it to be the Red-breasted species. I watched it at close quarters for fifteen minutes, but saw no other individuals. This is much the earliest record that I have for southern New Jersey or the Philadelphia district.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.*